

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and or common Leadville Historic District

2. Location

street & number On Colorado Highway 24

___ not for publication

city, town Leadville

___ vicinity of

state Colorado

code 68

county Lake

code 065

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mayor and multiple owners (more than 50 owners)

street & number City Hall, Harrison Avenue

city, town Leadville

___ vicinity of

state Colorado 80461

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds, Lake County Courthouse

street & number Harrison Avenue

city, town Leadville

state Colorado 80461

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle Colorado Inventory of Cultural
Resourceshas this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ___ no

date

___ federal ☒ state ___ county ___ localdepository for survey records Colorado State Historical Society, Colorado State Museum,
1300 Broadway

city, town Denver

state Colorado 80203

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Leadville is located on the eastern slope of a valley surrounded by the peaks of the Continental Divide, at an altitude of 10,200 feet above sea level. The headwaters of the Arkansas River are nearby, and the two highest peaks in Colorado lie to the south and west. Northeast of Leadville, Mosquito Pass descends down to the rolling hills known as Breece, Carbonate, Fryer, and Iron, where the majority of the mining took place. Surrounding these hills are two gulches, California Gulch to the south and Evans Gulch to the north.

The western end of the district encompasses a large portion of the town of Leadville, mainly the area of original settlement. Both commercial and residential buildings are found in this area, many of which have remained unchanged since the late 19th century. Some have undergone significant alterations, and there are some intrusions scattered throughout the historic district. However, the number of contributing historic structures exceeds the number of non-contributing and intrusive structures in the district.

Commercial buildings are scattered throughout the western end of the district, although the majority are located on Harrison Avenue, East 6th, and West Chestnut Streets. There are also several frame commercial structures located in Jacktown on the western edge of the boundary.

Chestnut Street was the first main street in Leadville, but few of the commercial buildings are still standing. Harrison Avenue, on the other hand, is still lined with historic structures built when the street replaced Chestnut as the central business district in 1878. The majority of these buildings are one- and two-story structures, with none higher than four stories. Materials include brick, wood frame, stone, and concrete. In general, upper floors feature elaborate cornice details, pediments, brackets, brick corbelling, original windows and surrounds, and pressed metal roofs. The ground floor on some structures features unaltered examples of the late 19th century storefront with recessed entrance surrounded by large display windows, kickplate, clerestory, and a secondary cornice between floors. Other commercial structures have been remodeled and modernized on the ground floor, using glass bricks, tiles, plywood, and metal or aluminum over the original materials. Many windows have been replaced by plate glass windows with aluminum mullions. In some instances, signs cover original architectural elements.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	architecture	education	military	social	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
X 1800-1899	X commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
X 1900-	communications	X industry	politics government	transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates 1860-1917 **Builder Architect** Abe Lee (Founder)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Leadville mining district is one of the richest mineral regions in the world. It has in turn produced gold, silver, lead, zinc, manganese, and molybdenum. The city of Leadville is one of the few remaining mining camps in the country that has based its economy on the mining industry continuously since 1860 and, at the same time, has retained much of its historic appearance. Historically, there were three major mining phases in the Leadville district: gold from 1860 to 1875; silver and lead between 1875 and 1893; and zinc from 1899 to 1917.

The gold phase began in the spring of 1860 when Abe Lee, traveling with a group of prospectors in the Upper Arkansas Valley, discovered gold in what is now California Gulch. The first mining district was organized that summer, and the first settlement, known as Oro City, was established at the east end of the gulch in the fall of 1860. Placer mining continued in the gulch until 1866 when surface ores were exhausted. Oro City died almost as quickly as it had grown and was virtually deserted by the end of the year in 1866.

A second minor boom began in 1868 with the discovery of the Printer Boy Lode, the first underground gold mine in the region. Gold mining continued between 1868 and 1875 but on a much smaller scale. Lack of adequate transportation, a short supply of labor, water problems, and insufficient milling processes prevented the Leadville district from becoming a major gold producer. The region was destined for greater fame as a silver capital.

In 1874, two miners, Alvinus Wood and William Stevens, discovered the true nature of the black sand that had plagued placer operations in the past. The sand was lead carbonate and contained a high percentage of lead and silver. When news of this discovery leaked, the second major mining phase in Leadville's history was under way, resulting in the establishment of Leadville as the silver capital. Extensive silver deposits were located on Fryer, Carbonate, Iron, and Breece Hills and small camps sprang up everywhere. Evansville, Stumptown, and Finn Town boasted populations of well over 1,000 by 1880. Finn Town was originally the home of a colony of immigrants from the Cleator Moor mining district near Cumberland, England. Later, Scandinavians--mostly Finns and Swedes--populated this settlement. Evansville and Stumptown housed miners from area mines. Leadville, however, became the principal community and center of activity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6000

Quadrangle name Leadville South, Leadville North, Climax,

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET Mount Sherman

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Joseph S. Mendinghall	Updated:	Gregory Kendrick, Historian
	Historic Sites Survey		Sara J. Pearce, Rocky Mtn. Regional Ofc.
organization	National Park Service		National Park Service
		date	12/18/75; updated 8/19/83 ; 11/87

street & number	1100 L Street, N.W.	telephone	202-523-5464 (303-969-2875)
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city or town	Washington	state	D.C. 20005
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title	date
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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

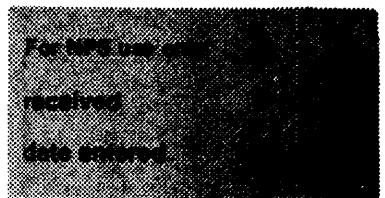
Chief of Registration

OWNERS OF PROPERTIES TO BE EXCLUDED BY THE NEW BOUNDARIES
LEADVILLE, COLORADO, NHL

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
501 West 7th Street (Maple and 7th) Block 45, lot 30-32	Joanne N. and Gary H. Debus 501 West 7th Street Leadville, CO 80461
523 West 7th Street Block 45, Lot 20-21	Ellis L. and Gloria D. Walker 523 West 7th Street Leadville, CO 80461
531 West 7th Street Block 45, Lot 17-19	Ann D. and Bishop R. Daniel 4124 Beaver Creek Drive Fort Collins, CO 80526
412 West 6th Street Block 46, Lot 5-8	Big Bendship and Trap, Inc. P.O. Box 709 Wheatridge, CO 80034
422 West 6th Street Block 46, Lot 9-13	Amy M. and Gardner Robertson 422 West 6th Street Leadville, CO 80461
500 West 6th Street Block 45, Lot 1-3 and vacated land Maple east of Lot 1	Jack L. and Carol Y. Luoma Box 1543 Leadville, CO 80461
428 West 6th Street Block 46, Lot 14, 15	Jimmy C. and Marguerite Olsen Route 1, Box 187 Shidler, OK 74639
530 West 6th Street Block 45, Lot 16	Samuel B. Gregory III 530 West 6th Street Leadville, CO 80461
526 West 6th Street Block 45, Lot 14-15	Rose Ambrose Peterson 526 West 6th Street Leadville, CO 80461
319 West 9th Street Block 65, Lot 24-26	Epimenia P. Rendon 319 West 9th Street Leadville, CO 80461
321 West 9th Street Block 65, Lot pt. 21, 22-23	Carolyn S. Wilder 321 West 9th Street Leadville, CO 80461
325 West 9th Street Block 65, Lot 20, pt. 21	Pete S. and Nancy L. Moore 1756 Centennial Drive Longmont, CO 80501
520 West 6th Street Block 45, Lot 10, 11	KRMH Radio 520 West 6th Street Leadville, CO 80461

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The residential sections are found on both sides of Harrison Avenue from East 10th and Elm on the north and south respectively, to Loomis on the west and Fryer Street on the east. There are a number of residences located in Jacktown on the west edge of the boundary as well.

The residential structures are generally wood frame, although there are several brick residences. The majority would be classified as vernacular in style with elements of the Queen Anne and Italianate styles used in detailing. Most are small, one-story, L-shaped structures with gabled roofs and decorative details on the gable ends. Fishscale shingles, ornamental bargeboards and window surrounds, and bay windows are the most common decorative elements. Bracketed eaves and carved porch details are also popular. There are a number of large two-story residences located on the north end of the district which feature many of the same stylistic elements found on the smaller homes. Again, fishscale shingles, decorative bargeboards, bay windows, and porch detailing are the most common. Examples of more elaborate Queen Anne details such as corner towers, roof cresting, and curved porches are also evident on some of these larger homes. Outbuildings in the residential district include sheds, outhouses, and small barns. Most of these are simple and functional in design and are, for the most part, unaltered.

The principal historic buildings are:

1. Tabor Grand Hotel, 701 Harrison, is a four-story brick structure built between 1883 and 1885. H.A.W. Tabor provided some funding to the financially troubled structure. An example of the Second Empire style, the building features a mansard roof, projecting central tower, arched and flat windows with pediments, and molded surrounds. It has been known by several names including the Tabor Grand (1883-87), the Maxwell (1887), the Kitchen (1887-93), and the Vendome (1893-).

2. St. George's Church, 4th and Pine, is an example of American Carpenter Gothic architecture. It features a steep gabled roof with a small open belfry capped by a spire. Along the length of the church are wooden buttresses. The church has stained glass windows. It was built in 1880.

3. Annunciation Church, 609 Poplar, was built in the fall of 1879. The Catholic Church was the first established religion in Leadville. The church has a steep gabled roof and buttresses located along its length. There is a corner tower with enclosed arcaded belfry. A massive spire rises above the church.

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4. Tabor Opera House, 308-312 Harrison, was built by H.A.W. Tabor in 1879. It featured a plush apartment with a connecting passage to the Clarendon Hotel which stood next door. Tabor lost control of the building in 1893 during the Silver Crash, and A.S. Weston bought the structure. It operated as the Weston Opera House until 1901 when the Elks took over and used it for their meeting house. Mrs. Evelyn Furman acquired the property in 1955 and restored much of the interior to its original condition. It is currently a historic museum open to the public.

5. City Hall, 800 Harrison, was built about 1900. It is a 2 1/2-story brick building with hipped roof on a stone foundation. There is an enclosed wood entrance with triangular pediment. The windows on the first floor have semicircular caps. City Hall houses all of the offices of the municipal government.

6. Healy House, East 10th and Harrison, is a three-story frame residence. Built in 1878, the Healy House was and remains one of Leadville's residential showplaces. It was used not only as a residence, but also as a boarding house. It fell into disrepair during the 1930s and was restored by the National Youth Administration. It is now owned and operated as a State Museum by the Colorado Historical Society.

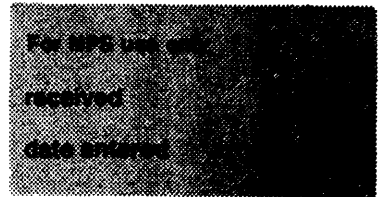
7. Dexter Cabin sits adjacent to the Healy House. Moved to this site, the cabin is an ordinary two-room log cabin typical of those built by miners during Leadville's early years. This cabin was built in 1878-79 by James Dexter, who became one of Leadville's silver kings. Dexter Cabin is part of the Healy House State Museum complex and is owned by the Colorado Historical Society.

8. Englebach House, 815 Harrison, was built in 1895 by contractor Francis Colahan for Augustus L. Englebach, secretary-treasurer of Englebach Machine Manufacturing Company. The house is a three-story Queen Anne style structure featuring a corner tower with a conical roof, fishscale shingles, horizontal siding, porch, and roof cresting with finials. The house is wood frame with an oval pediment above the entrance.

9. Tabor House, 160 East 5th Street, is a small, five-room, frame house which was the home of H.A.W. Tabor and his first wife, Augusta. The house is two stories with a steep gable roof. There is a bay with three sets of double-hung windows. Augusta viewed the family's sudden wealth with misgivings and dreaded its effect on the lives of her family. She preferred this small home to a more luxurious establishment, and her disinclination to play the grand lady was one of the causes of the couple's divorce.

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There were five principal settlements established during the mining period, four of which were located in the mining district, and the fifth located west of Leadville. Of the four in the mining district, only a few structures remain. At Finn Town, up Stray Horse Gulch, there are two or three frame structures and a barn still standing. These buildings are simple, with gabled roofs, wood siding, and a few windows. There are no remains at either Oro or Evansville, and Stumptown, located near Little Ellen Hill, has only a couple of shacks standing. Again, these are simple, one or two rooms, gable roofs, and horizontal wood siding. At Jacktown, located on the west edge of the boundary, there are several false front, frame, commercial buildings; three frame, gabled roof residences; and several small frame structures and outbuildings behind the residences.

The non-contributing structures were differentiated from contributing buildings by their respective dates of construction and degree of modification or deterioration. For example, those structures built after 1917 were determined to be non-contributing. In addition, buildings which no longer make a positive contribution to the historic character of the district because of severe deterioration and/or substantial modifications not in keeping with the architectural character of the district were determined to be non-contributing.

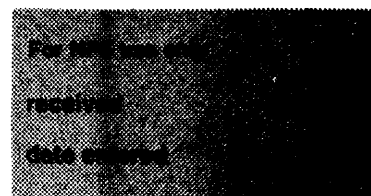
See the attached Map A for contributing and non-contributing buildings located within the city limits.

The mining district comprises the entire eastern half of the National Historic Landmark district, from the city limits to approximately the 12,000-foot level. Included in this area are the mines of the downtown district, located on the eastern edge of the city, and the mines of the upper mining district, scattered on the principal hills of Breece, Iron, Carbonate, Fryer, Yankee, and Little Ellen, and on Ball Mountain.

Few of the mines remain intact. Severe weather conditions, natural deterioration, erosion, and vandalism have taken a toll on the mining district. The most common remains are ore dumps or tailings, scattered lumber, and partially collapsed buildings. The shaft or tunnel is usually located near the ore dumps. A fair number of mines, however, retain some or all of the structures associated with the workings, most often a shafthouse, hoist house, headframe, and/or ore bins. Other remains found at the mines above Leadville include blacksmith shops, outhouses, tool

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sheds, cabins or shacks, a boarding house, concrete foundations and mill ruins, cribbing, scattered equipment, and powder storage sheds. About 35 percent of these structures are either collapsed or in total ruins.

While the majority of the mining structures found in the district are not distinguishable by a certain style, there are several different types of headframes. The most common is a simple square frame with two legs topped by a flat crossbar. The headframes at the A.Y. and Banker Mines are examples of this simple type. The Wright shaft features a fine example of the second type, known as the Cornish Headframe because of its similarity to the tippie type of headframe found in Cornwall. The frame resembles a typical A-frame with two sets of legs forming a peak at the top and connected by a flat crossbar. A third type of headframe, found at the Robert Emmet and Fortune Mines, features a more substantial structure surrounding the cable wheels. This type usually indicates more recent mining activities have occurred at the site.

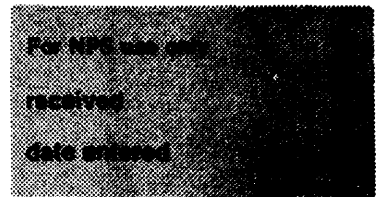
The hoist house is usually found in combination with a headframe. It is a separate structure and usually contains only the hoisting equipment. The cable runs from the hoisting machine, out of the building, to the headframe which is located directly above the shaft. A shafthouse encloses the hoisting equipment, the headframe, and the shaft itself. This type of structure is often found in harsh climates where working outside year-round is difficult. Both the hoisting house and the shafthouse are found in the Leadville mining district, about half of which are still standing. Very few of the mines contain any of the original equipment associated with the shafthouse or hoist house.

Blacksmith shops are generally frame structures with some type of forge inside. Of those remaining in the Leadville district, there are several with smokestacks and evidence of the forge. Others are partially collapsed or in ruins. Ore bins are quite common and show no variation in style. They are generally wood or log boxes with chutes for loading the ore onto the railroad cars for shipment to the smelters. They are almost always located at the edge of the ore dump, just beyond the shaft or tunnel. Ore dumps cover much of the district, and the railroad grade and cribbing is visible running throughout the district to the various mines.

In determining contributing and non-contributing mines located in the district, only those mines which retained some form of structure, whether standing or partially collapsed, were surveyed. In addition, several mines of historical importance, but which had no remaining structures, were also surveyed. From approximately 73 mines surveyed in the district, 67 were determined

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contributing, based on the historical and architectural significance and the quantity and quality of the structures remaining. Only six surveyed mines were determined non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic structure, usually brought on by recent mining activity or by new construction. The remaining unsurveyed mines located in the district were determined non-contributing due to a complete loss of integrity.

See the attached Map B for contributing and non-contributing mines located within the district.

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The City of Leadville was incorporated in January 1878 with H.A.W. Tabor as mayor. Tabor had come to the area in 1860 searching for gold and had remained in Oro City after the 1866 decline. He ran several stores in Oro City and Malta but moved to Leadville in 1877. Tabor's mines, the Little Pittsburgh, Chrysolite, and Matchless, brought him great wealth, and he was to become one of Leadville's leading citizens, serving in the U.S. Senate and financing numerous buildings in Leadville and Denver. He lost his fortune during the 1893 Silver Crash and died penniless in Denver.

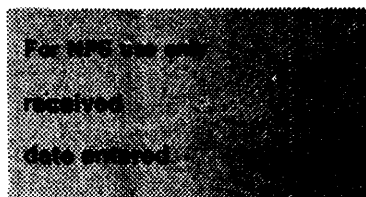
Others had more luck in finding their fortunes in the mines of Leadville then investing in other businesses. Such well known individuals as Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago's Marshall Fields store, Meyer Guggenheim of the famous Philadelphia family, Samuel Newhouse who would become one of the largest copper operators in the world, David May of the May Company, W.B. Daniels and W.G. Fisher of Daniels and Fisher (later the May D & F stores), Charles Boettcher, one of Colorado's wealthiest industrialists, and several future State governors and senators all began in the mines of Leadville. Even more notorious individuals, such as Doc Holliday, visited the booming camp of Leadville.

As the town continued to grow, new streets were laid out and new cabins, business houses, and hotels sprang up. Chestnut Street was the original main street, stretching over a mile along the gulch and lined with saloons, hotels, and commercial structures. In May of 1878, Harrison Avenue was created by the Leadville Improvement Company as the town's new main Street. By the end of 1879, there were four blocks of business on Harrison Avenue, including several large brick structures. Population jumped from 5,000 in 1878 to over 15,000 by 1880, making Leadville the second largest city in Colorado and the new county seat in Lake County.

As with most mining camps which grew up before the railroad era had reached the West, transportation was a serious problem for Leadville residents and miners. Prior to 1878, stagecoaches were the major means of transportation to the Leadville mining district. After the discovery of silver, fierce competition to reach the lucrative Leadville market developed between several railroad companies. Building from the south were William Jackson Palmer's Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. These two lines were involved in the famous "Royal Gorge War" for the right-of-way through the deep canyon. After a 2-year battle, the Denver & Rio Grande won a court decision to

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build up the valley through the canyon and reached Leadville in 1880. The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad arrived from the east via South Park in 1884. With the railroad providing a more efficient and economical means of transportation, Leadville pushed forward as a major city.

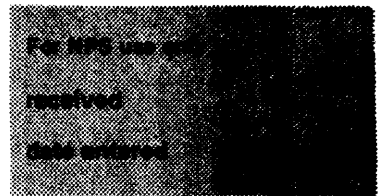
Production of silver reached its peak in 1880 with almost \$11,500,000 worth of silver ores being shipped out of the district. The boom ended quickly, however, when the Little Pittsburg and Chrysolite Mines suffered a financial collapse in 1880. Stock speculation, over-promotion, and mismanagement were among the causes as stocks dropped from \$30 to \$5 a share between February and April. As a result, mines consolidated, miners shifted from claim workers to wage earners, and a more conservative approach to mining developed. Shortly afterward, the miners went on strike, demanding better working conditions and higher wages. The 1880 strike ended 3 weeks later after the governor declared martial law. This strike was followed by an 8-month strike in 1896 during which several men were killed, a couple of mines were destroyed, and the State Militia was called in to stop the fighting.

Leadville settled into a period of moderate growth during the 1880s and experienced only a slight decline in silver prices. The real crash came in 1893 with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and a sharp decline in silver prices. Many of the mines closed, businesses went bankrupt, and fortunes were lost. Some of the surviving mines continued to produce silver in small quantities, but the silver era was over in Leadville. In 1891, rich gold veins were discovered in the downtown district. These mines continued to produce after the Silver Crash and helped prevent total collapse of Leadville's economy. The closure of the mines in the district resulted in another change in mining techniques. Instead of looking for new veins, miners concentrated on further development of existing mines. Long tunnels were dug to drain the mines at deeper levels, allowing for better exploration. In time, new metals were found, and mining in Leadville was kept alive.

The first recorded output of zinc from the Leadville district came in 1885, but production did not pick up until 1899 when the shipments of zinc ores and concentrates began to grow rapidly. By 1903, the output of zinc exceeded that of silver and lead, and the value increased from \$500,000 in 1899 to over \$2,000,000. After 1903, the production of zinc exceeded that of all other metals in the district in quantity and value of output for a number of years, except for 1908 when the prices dropped and output decreased by 70 percent as a result of the Panic of 1907.

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Charles W. Henderson, in his chapter on Colorado mining in Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in the Western States and Alaska in 1911 (U.S.G.S., Washington: GPO, 1912), quoted a 1906 report on mining which called the Leadville mining district the most important single district in Western zinc mining.

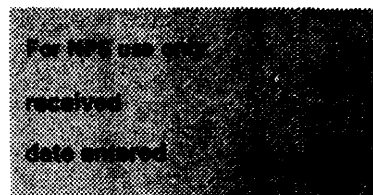
Production continued to increase during the period 1909-1913, caused primarily by the discovery of large zinc deposits on Carbonate Hill. During this period, a number of silver mines became major zinc producing mines. These included the famous Robert E. Lee, the Little Johnny, and the Ibex Mines, as well as the Evening Star, Morning Star, Blind Tom, Seneca, Tucson, and Highland Chief. The Wolftone was a more recent discovery and was perhaps one of the biggest zinc mines.

In 1911, when the Leadville district was producing over 80 percent of the State's zinc, Colorado was ranked third in the country behind Missouri and New Jersey in zinc production. Lake County was consistently the number one zinc producing county from 1885 until 1922 in Colorado. Heavy shipments continued until around 1915, during which time a zinc processing plant was built near the Leadville mines. However, a gradual decline in production which had begun in 1913 became a more rapid decline by 1915. Two years later, Lake County was producing on 50 percent of the State's zinc. This decrease was due in part to the exhaustion of the large, easily worked zinc carbonate deposits and to the increase in lead and silver production from the mines of the downtown district, which had once again been reopened. By the end of World War I, zinc was no longer the major metal mined in the Leadville district.

Since the end of the zinc phase, Leadville has experienced one final mining boom--that of molybdenum during the 1930s. Mining of this metal, however, has not occurred within the boundaries of the historic mining district. Only sporadic mining in the district has taken place since the end of the zinc mining phase, and most of the mines have filled with water, making a renewal of mining more difficult as the years progress. There are currently no active mines located within the boundaries--only the historic remains of more than 100 years of mining.

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UTM REFERENCE POINTS:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	13	396990	4346980
B	13	397500	4346180
C	13	395680	4342740
D	13	395220	4342310
E	13	393520	4342160
F	13	391370	4342680
G	13	388630	4344160
H	13	387290	4343930
I	13	387290	4344210
J	13	388090	4345430
K	13	390450	4346220
L	13	392140	4345910

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

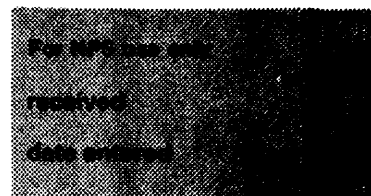
Beginning at the point where Harrison Avenue meets the right-of-way of the Burlington Northern Railroad, follow the tracks northeast to the crossing of East 12th Street, then follow East 12th Street to Poplar Street. Follow Poplar Street to East 11th Street east to where it crosses Evans Gulch.

Follow Evans Gulch in an easterly direction to the point where it crosses the 12,000-foot contour line; follow the contour line as it curves in a southerly direction to a point on the southwest slope of East Ball Mountain that is due east of the southern point of the 12,000-foot contour line around Ball Mountain; then in a straight line south to the North Fork of Iowa Gulch. Follow this gulch a short distance west to the point where it meets a dirt road running along the southern slope of Printer Boy Hill; then follow the road as it passes between Printer Boy Hill and Rock Hill to a point 400 feet west of the road's fork, and then in a straight line north to the 10,800-foot contour line. Follow this contour line as it curves west around Rock Hill to UTM Point F (13/391370/4342680) and then in a straight line northwest to the southern bank of California Gulch. Follow the gulch to and around the large tailings pond at the city limits, then in a straight line north to Harrison Avenue.

Follow Harrison Avenue north to West 2nd Street, follow West 2nd Street west to Spruce Street; turn south and go two blocks to the alley between Elm and Front Streets; go west one block to South Leiter Street. Turn north on Leiter Street and go to Elm Street;

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go west one block to Maple Street. Go south one-half block to the alley between Elm and Front Streets, and follow the alley one block west to James Street. Go north on James Street one-half block to Elm Street, and go west on Elm to the intersection of Elm, Washington, and McWethy Drive.

Cross the intersection and pass behind the structures on the south side of the road in a straight line to the edge of the motel parking lot. Go north along the edge of the parking lot to a point behind the structures on the north side of the road, then go southeast behind these buildings in a straight line to the intersection of Elm, Washington, and McWethy Drive.

Turn northeast on Washington and follow the street to the alley between West 3rd and West 4th Streets; follow the alley east one block to James Street, then north on James Street to the alley between West 4th and West 5th Streets. Follow the alley two blocks to South Leiter then go north on Leiter one-half block to West 5th Street. Follow West 5th Street one block to Spruce Street, then go north one block to West 6th Street. Follow West 6th Street west one block to Leiter Street, then go north one-half block to the alley between West 6th and West 7th Streets. Follow the alley one block to Maple Street, then go north one-half block to West 7th Street. Follow West 7th Street one block to James Street, then go north one block to West 8th Street, then east along West 8th Street to Maple and north to the alley between West 8th and West 9th Streets. Follow the alley two blocks east to the homes on the northwest corner of Spruce Street and the alley; go north behind these homes to West 9th Street. Turn east on West 9th Street to Spruce, and go north on Spruce to the alley between West 9th and West 10th Streets. Follow the alley to Harrison Avenue, then turn north on Harrison Avenue to the point of beginning.

The boundary includes all of the important mines located in the mining district to the east of the city limits. It follows the two major gulches, Evans and California, where most of the early placer mining took place, reaching the limits of the mining district at about the 12,000-foot contour line. The major mining camps of Oro, Stumptown, Finn Town, and Evansville are included within the boundaries, along with the majority of the mines. The boundaries around the city of Leadville include the downtown mining district, an area located directly to the east of the city limits and stretching down almost to Harrison Avenue, and Jacktown, a small Cornish settlement located at the western edge of the boundary. Within the boundary are the residential and commercial districts, as well as the only remaining railroad line and depot. The boundary avoids most of the new housing

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developments located to the north and west and the school district on the west side of town. See the attached maps and Historic American Engineering Record inventory forms for contributing and non-contributing mines and structures located within the historic district boundary.

Finally, several blocks which were within the original (1968) National Historic Landmark boundary have been excluded from the revised landmark boundary. Specifically, the southern half of 6th Street between Leiter and James Streets, the southern half of 7th Street between Maple and James Streets, and the southern half of 9th Street between Spruce and Maple Streets have been deleted from the original landmark boundary. Each of these blocks has substantially lost its historical/architectural integrity due to recent (post-1968) commercial and residential construction not in keeping with the historical character of Leadville's residential neighborhoods.

Maureen;

Here are the corrections to the UTM's for Leadville Historic District. Thanks for changing the USGS maps for us.

Climax

A ok
B ok

Mount Sherman

C ok
D 13/395220/4342310
E ok

Leadville South

F 13/391370/4342680
G 13/388630/4344160
H 13/387290/4343930
I 13/387290/4344210

Leadville North

J 13/388090/4345430
K 13/390450/4346220
L ok

Note this is mislabeled Leadville South (at least on my copy)

Julie